

WOMEN OF FASHION.

Wood and Leaf Tints for Wear in Autumn.

HOW A BRIDE ROBES HERSELF.

Economy Brought to Bear Upon the Toilet Question—Brilliant Afternoon Toilets

[Copyright, 1892.]

An October bride has a quaint fancy. She spends her honeymoon in no fashionable resort or in no far-away place, but quietly among the woods of her native state. She will roam in and out between the dead and dying leaves that rustle beneath the trail of her garments, and she and the man of her choice will together gather branches, bright leaves, thorny twigs and anything odd or queer in nature that they discover among the trees, to adorn the pretty home waiting for them. And the bride has an eye for colorings, for soft and artistic effects; every dress that she has brought with her for these woods partake in some way of the colors that abound there these fall days. A pretty one is gold brown, a light shade just the color of the brown a leaf turns when it shades off from the yellow. The dress has a few touches of the yellow to redeem it from dullness. Another is a green not very bright, a dull autumn sort of green, and it is trimmed with brilliant scarlet. Another is genuine oak color. Still another is the shade of the maple after a sharp, quick frost—deep, brilliant red. One pretty gown for afternoon and evening as well, is of delicate yellow, all the one shade, with a chiffon bodice and delicate pale gold passementerie. She will surely look well in these gowns, for they will suit the autumn tints and make her seem like a true nymph—a veritable creature of the woods.



AFTERNOON GOWN.

Do you want a handsome set of furs very much, and lack the wherewithal to procure them? Have you made up your mind to give them up, and are you resigned and still bent on all content? Listen then to a substitute for the fur, a good substitute, and an economical one. You may make hat, box and muff all to match, all to look handsome, and still all to cost a trifle compared with fur. In the first place you want a great deal of handsome velvet ribbon, satin-backed, about five inches wide, and also a yard of inch wide ribbon to match the wider. You must get two colors, or else two shades of one color, for they're not half so striking in one shade. First make your hat; a toque, or some small shape is the best thing to get. Cover the shape with fine cloth, and then make a pretty, flat rosette of the narrow ribbon in both your shades, for the side of the toque. Put a few folds of the velvet at the edge, two or three elegant and loops of ribbon in front and your hat is done. The set I saw was in dark brown and green, and the effect was very good. The box, or collar, was made of small ruffles of broad brown velvet, fastened on a brown satin foundation, and caught down with twisted folds of the narrow green; broad satin ribbons tied it in front. The muff was first a soft velvet, covered with brown satin, over it gathered more brown ribbons, and through the center a twist of green. Together, the three looked very impressive, and almost as fur. One sees pretty collarettes for men wear made very much after this style, with only one thickness, however, and of the silk. Some magnificent toilettes are displaying themselves at the select readings which society is at present listening to. One glowing picture, the other day, filled a box at the Lyceum in which the reading was given, and attracted as many eyes as did the reader, for she wore a black gown of heavy, rough rep; the top ran across, not down, and still she looked slender enough. A deep ruffle of some saucy black material, accordion plaited, half covered the skirt. The bodice was of Empire cut, and had two broad revers that turned back over the shoulders, trimmed with narrow ruffles of the same accordion plaiting. Up from the sides came the belt, of deepest orange velvet, softly twisted, pointed upward, fastening in a great knot. The sleeves were very broad and full, of the orange also, except for a plaited guaze cuff. There was a full fold of orange velvet at her throat, and the black velvet strings of the hat, fastened above, made the orange appear still more flaming.

Another tall woman, very fair, with hair so pale that it was little deeper than a cream, wore a magnificent wrap of pale green cloth. At the edge was a deep band of dark green plush, cut up and down, where it joined the cloth, in scarcely uneven points, edged with many eyes as did the reader, for she wore a black gown of heavy, rough rep; the top ran across, not down, and still she looked slender enough. A deep ruffle of some saucy black material, accordion plaited, half covered the skirt. The bodice was of Empire cut, and had two broad revers that turned back over the shoulders, trimmed with narrow ruffles of the same accordion plaiting. Up from the sides came the belt, of deepest orange velvet, softly twisted, pointed upward, fastening in a great knot. The sleeves were very broad and full, of the orange also, except for a plaited guaze cuff. There was a full fold of orange velvet at her throat, and the black velvet strings of the hat, fastened above, made the orange appear still more flaming.



POPULAR LACE EFFECT.

Hats with most brilliant effects, that can be made most cheaply, are now beginning to come forth. The first hats were awfully stunning, but awfully extravagant. One needed a full purse to indulge in one of these luxuries. But now that the season is settling itself, everything is a trifle more sensible—that is, a few things are appearing that ordinary people can avail themselves of; for in stunner, the hats of braided felt. One can secure the prettiest results from felt if a little taste is displayed. The felt is particularly pretty if it is all over-embroidered with heavy gold, with a button-hole stitch in heavy gold, and the effect is pleasant and easy work, and much better than braided. One that I saw was

OUR NEW COLUMBUS.

History of the Great Discoverer By a Faithful Pen.

How He Started Out in Life to Get His Picture, Besides Thinking About Discovering America.

[Copyright, 1892.]

The great demand for more and more Columbus literature has brought out many new facts regarding the great discoverer, and yet many inquiries are received at this office every day regarding the personal history of Columbus, his education, etc., notwithstanding the fact that every newspaper and magazine for the past months has ransacked the Old and New Worlds for data regarding him.

It may not be out of place, therefore, to summarize regarding the great navigator for the benefit of those who have no time to read voluminous biographies, but who are in search of something terse, yet trustworthy.

Columbus was the eldest son of Domínguez Colombo and Susanna Fontanarrosa, and he was born, it is thought, in 1451, at Genoa. He came to Spain at the age of sixteen, from collapse and came brought on by having tried to resemble his different portraits.

The most reliable biographer of the great admiral who so soon noted the value of America as an opening for the world, and oppressed of the Old World, where they could come and bring their children with them, was Fernand Columbus, the son of Christopher Columbus. Christopher Columbus was educated at the normal school in Paris, where he stood well in mathematics, and especially in trigonometry, or the science of triangles.

Antonio de Torgo was his tutor, it is said. De Torgo was the originator of the mathematical discovery that in addition a great saving of time and the greatest accuracy may be secured by carrying down the right hand figures and setting the tens to the next column.

At the age of fifteen Columbus became a sailor and began studying for his picture. There were three sons in the Columbus family and one daughter, who married a butcher. Her brother, it is said, on his first voyage brought with him from America a dozen soft-shell crabs and a diamond back terrapin for his sister's husband, but no one would purchase them.

Las Casas describes Columbus as having a long face, ruddy in places; an aquiline nose, clear gray eyes, a quick, commanding glance and light hair, which had begun to grow gray at thirty.

He fell in love with and married Filipa Mouls de Palastrello, who was in the convent where he used to pray of a morning. Her father was very poor, being governor of Porto Santo and trying to live on his salary. This had never been tried before and has not been attempted since.

He died leaving little except a chart of the world, together with what was supposed to be an accurate drawing of the underpinning upon which it rested.

Nothing after this Columbus confided in Paolo Tascarelli his belief that it would now be a good time to discover America.

Columbus was soon placed in command of a cruiser and visited the archipelago. He also went to Iceland, hoping to find an open polar sea. This is not generally known, but I get it pretty straight and have no reason to doubt it.

He visited what was then called Priesland, or Ultima Thule, from the Latin tongue, and skirting the jumping off place. It was what is now called Iceland, and Columbus was one of the earliest navigators to penetrate to the region of the pole and leave a postmark on the map.

Of the world. On his return he said that the only thing in favor of that country as a home was that there were neither mosquitoes nor malaria there. He stayed off a town, but the claim was jumped by a polar bear and returned to the original owner.

Las Casas describes Columbus as having a long face, ruddy in places; an aquiline nose, clear gray eyes, a quick, commanding glance and light hair, which had begun to grow gray at thirty.

He fell in love with and married Filipa Mouls de Palastrello, who was in the convent where he used to pray of a morning. Her father was very poor, being governor of Porto Santo and trying to live on his salary. This had never been tried before and has not been attempted since.

He died leaving little except a chart of the world, together with what was supposed to be an accurate drawing of the underpinning upon which it rested.

Nothing after this Columbus confided in Paolo Tascarelli his belief that it would now be a good time to discover America.

Columbus was soon placed in command of a cruiser and visited the archipelago. He also went to Iceland, hoping to find an open polar sea. This is not generally known, but I get it pretty straight and have no reason to doubt it.

He visited what was then called Priesland, or Ultima Thule, from the Latin tongue, and skirting the jumping off place. It was what is now called Iceland, and Columbus was one of the earliest navigators to penetrate to the region of the pole and leave a postmark on the map.

Of the world. On his return he said that the only thing in favor of that country as a home was that there were neither mosquitoes nor malaria there. He stayed off a town, but the claim was jumped by a polar bear and returned to the original owner.

OUR NEW COLUMBUS.

History of the Great Discoverer By a Faithful Pen.

How He Started Out in Life to Get His Picture, Besides Thinking About Discovering America.

[Copyright, 1892.]

The great demand for more and more Columbus literature has brought out many new facts regarding the great discoverer, and yet many inquiries are received at this office every day regarding the personal history of Columbus, his education, etc., notwithstanding the fact that every newspaper and magazine for the past months has ransacked the Old and New Worlds for data regarding him.

It may not be out of place, therefore, to summarize regarding the great navigator for the benefit of those who have no time to read voluminous biographies, but who are in search of something terse, yet trustworthy.

Columbus was the eldest son of Domínguez Colombo and Susanna Fontanarrosa, and he was born, it is thought, in 1451, at Genoa. He came to Spain at the age of sixteen, from collapse and came brought on by having tried to resemble his different portraits.

The most reliable biographer of the great admiral who so soon noted the value of America as an opening for the world, and oppressed of the Old World, where they could come and bring their children with them, was Fernand Columbus, the son of Christopher Columbus. Christopher Columbus was educated at the normal school in Paris, where he stood well in mathematics, and especially in trigonometry, or the science of triangles.

Antonio de Torgo was his tutor, it is said. De Torgo was the originator of the mathematical discovery that in addition a great saving of time and the greatest accuracy may be secured by carrying down the right hand figures and setting the tens to the next column.

At the age of fifteen Columbus became a sailor and began studying for his picture. There were three sons in the Columbus family and one daughter, who married a butcher. Her brother, it is said, on his first voyage brought with him from America a dozen soft-shell crabs and a diamond back terrapin for his sister's husband, but no one would purchase them.

Las Casas describes Columbus as having a long face, ruddy in places; an aquiline nose, clear gray eyes, a quick, commanding glance and light hair, which had begun to grow gray at thirty.

He fell in love with and married Filipa Mouls de Palastrello, who was in the convent where he used to pray of a morning. Her father was very poor, being governor of Porto Santo and trying to live on his salary. This had never been tried before and has not been attempted since.

He died leaving little except a chart of the world, together with what was supposed to be an accurate drawing of the underpinning upon which it rested.

Nothing after this Columbus confided in Paolo Tascarelli his belief that it would now be a good time to discover America.

Columbus was soon placed in command of a cruiser and visited the archipelago. He also went to Iceland, hoping to find an open polar sea. This is not generally known, but I get it pretty straight and have no reason to doubt it.

He visited what was then called Priesland, or Ultima Thule, from the Latin tongue, and skirting the jumping off place. It was what is now called Iceland, and Columbus was one of the earliest navigators to penetrate to the region of the pole and leave a postmark on the map.

Of the world. On his return he said that the only thing in favor of that country as a home was that there were neither mosquitoes nor malaria there. He stayed off a town, but the claim was jumped by a polar bear and returned to the original owner.

Las Casas describes Columbus as having a long face, ruddy in places; an aquiline nose, clear gray eyes, a quick, commanding glance and light hair, which had begun to grow gray at thirty.

He fell in love with and married Filipa Mouls de Palastrello, who was in the convent where he used to pray of a morning. Her father was very poor, being governor of Porto Santo and trying to live on his salary. This had never been tried before and has not been attempted since.

He died leaving little except a chart of the world, together with what was supposed to be an accurate drawing of the underpinning upon which it rested.

Nothing after this Columbus confided in Paolo Tascarelli his belief that it would now be a good time to discover America.

Columbus was soon placed in command of a cruiser and visited the archipelago. He also went to Iceland, hoping to find an open polar sea. This is not generally known, but I get it pretty straight and have no reason to doubt it.

He visited what was then called Priesland, or Ultima Thule, from the Latin tongue, and skirting the jumping off place. It was what is now called Iceland, and Columbus was one of the earliest navigators to penetrate to the region of the pole and leave a postmark on the map.

Of the world. On his return he said that the only thing in favor of that country as a home was that there were neither mosquitoes nor malaria there. He stayed off a town, but the claim was jumped by a polar bear and returned to the original owner.

OUR NEW COLUMBUS.

History of the Great Discoverer By a Faithful Pen.

How He Started Out in Life to Get His Picture, Besides Thinking About Discovering America.

[Copyright, 1892.]

The great demand for more and more Columbus literature has brought out many new facts regarding the great discoverer, and yet many inquiries are received at this office every day regarding the personal history of Columbus, his education, etc., notwithstanding the fact that every newspaper and magazine for the past months has ransacked the Old and New Worlds for data regarding him.

It may not be out of place, therefore, to summarize regarding the great navigator for the benefit of those who have no time to read voluminous biographies, but who are in search of something terse, yet trustworthy.

Columbus was the eldest son of Domínguez Colombo and Susanna Fontanarrosa, and he was born, it is thought, in 1451, at Genoa. He came to Spain at the age of sixteen, from collapse and came brought on by having tried to resemble his different portraits.

The most reliable biographer of the great admiral who so soon noted the value of America as an opening for the world, and oppressed of the Old World, where they could come and bring their children with them, was Fernand Columbus, the son of Christopher Columbus. Christopher Columbus was educated at the normal school in Paris, where he stood well in mathematics, and especially in trigonometry, or the science of triangles.

Antonio de Torgo was his tutor, it is said. De Torgo was the originator of the mathematical discovery that in addition a great saving of time and the greatest accuracy may be secured by carrying down the right hand figures and setting the tens to the next column.

At the age of fifteen Columbus became a sailor and began studying for his picture. There were three sons in the Columbus family and one daughter, who married a butcher. Her brother, it is said, on his first voyage brought with him from America a dozen soft-shell crabs and a diamond back terrapin for his sister's husband, but no one would purchase them.

Las Casas describes Columbus as having a long face, ruddy in places; an aquiline nose, clear gray eyes, a quick, commanding glance and light hair, which had begun to grow gray at thirty.

He fell in love with and married Filipa Mouls de Palastrello, who was in the convent where he used to pray of a morning. Her father was very poor, being governor of Porto Santo and trying to live on his salary. This had never been tried before and has not been attempted since.

He died leaving little except a chart of the world, together with what was supposed to be an accurate drawing of the underpinning upon which it rested.

Nothing after this Columbus confided in Paolo Tascarelli his belief that it would now be a good time to discover America.

Columbus was soon placed in command of a cruiser and visited the archipelago. He also went to Iceland, hoping to find an open polar sea. This is not generally known, but I get it pretty straight and have no reason to doubt it.

He visited what was then called Priesland, or Ultima Thule, from the Latin tongue, and skirting the jumping off place. It was what is now called Iceland, and Columbus was one of the earliest navigators to penetrate to the region of the pole and leave a postmark on the map.

Of the world. On his return he said that the only thing in favor of that country as a home was that there were neither mosquitoes nor malaria there. He stayed off a town, but the claim was jumped by a polar bear and returned to the original owner.

Las Casas describes Columbus as having a long face, ruddy in places; an aquiline nose, clear gray eyes, a quick, commanding glance and light hair, which had begun to grow gray at thirty.

He fell in love with and married Filipa Mouls de Palastrello, who was in the convent where he used to pray of a morning. Her father was very poor, being governor of Porto Santo and trying to live on his salary. This had never been tried before and has not been attempted since.

He died leaving little except a chart of the world, together with what was supposed to be an accurate drawing of the underpinning upon which it rested.

Nothing after this Columbus confided in Paolo Tascarelli his belief that it would now be a good time to discover America.

Columbus was soon placed in command of a cruiser and visited the archipelago. He also went to Iceland, hoping to find an open polar sea. This is not generally known, but I get it pretty straight and have no reason to doubt it.

He visited what was then called Priesland, or Ultima Thule, from the Latin tongue, and skirting the jumping off place. It was what is now called Iceland, and Columbus was one of the earliest navigators to penetrate to the region of the pole and leave a postmark on the map.

Of the world. On his return he said that the only thing in favor of that country as a home was that there were neither mosquitoes nor malaria there. He stayed off a town, but the claim was jumped by a polar bear and returned to the original owner.

EAT QUAKER OATS



WHAT YOU WANT.

Every body is using Quaker Oats. A good article is bound to become popular and have many imitators.

Japanese Liver Pellets.

Act like magic on the stomach, liver and bowels; dispels dyspepsia, biliousness, liver, colds, nervous disorder, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, restores the complexion; perfect digestion follows their use. Positive cure for sick headache and constipation. Small, mild, easy to take. Large variety of fifty pills, 25 cents. A. C. Smith & Co. Sole agents for Utah. Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE Steam Dye Works.

OFFICE REMOVED TO 43 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE STREET, Opposite Grant's Livery Stable, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

WONDERLAND!

Week of Thursday, Oct. 30. M'LE MINNETTA, Female Day and Iron Jawed Woman. SAMPSON AND MARTIN'S ALL-STAR SPECIALTY SHOW. 10c, Admission 10c.

JOHNSON, PRATT & Co. DRUGGISTS. Wholesale and Retail. 32. MAIN STREET.

THIS IS THE SEA-SON.

to once more recognize the flight of time in the matter of dress, hasn't the advent of September suggested to you the propriety of calling in your Summer attire and donning one of our handsome and stylish fall suits.

Appearance counts for much and they depend very largely on the style and fit of one's clothing, no matter what you are it don't cost much to have the outward semblance of a gentleman. Try one of our latest style fall suits, they are superb in material and finish, and as durable as they are handsome.

ONE PRICE HOUSE. J. P. GARDNER, 141 Main Street.

ESTABLISHED 1823. JOSLIN & PARK, JEWELERS, 170 and 172 Main Street.

DEALERS IN Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

Sole Agents for the Patent Philippe & Co. Watches. Souvenirs in Tea, Coffee and Orange Spoons, the finest and largest assortment in the city. Tourists find here the most unique designs to select from.

All the Latest Novelties in Gold and Silver. Our store has lately been enlarged and restocked and now stocked, and we now have the finest equipped Jewelry House in the west.

JOSLIN & PARK. We are the only authorized City Time keepers.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS.

ESTABLISHED 1823. JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, PIONEER UNDERTAKER OF UTAH.

The Only Casket and Coffin Manufacturer between the Missouri River and California.

BUY HOME-MADE GOODS. Everything in the Undertaking line kept in stock. FACTORY AND WAREHOUSES, NO. 253 EAST FIRST SOUTH STREET. Telephone No. 75. Office and Warehouses Never Closed.

Not Otherwise.



William E. Gladstone, of England, one of the ablest minds and greatest statesmen ever known, states that the world has made more progress in the last hundred years than in all the past ages, and in no one thing more than in practical literature. The Encyclopedia Britannica was begun in 1791, just a century ago, and its first edition comprised three volumes. Since then at various times other editions have been brought out, each better and larger than the preceding one, until about four years ago, when the ninth and last edition was published. Valuable and exhaustive as this magnificent work was it proved to be too voluminous and cumbersome. Too much time had to be consumed in wading through numberless pages of superfluous matter to arrive at a satisfactory answer to a single simple query. How many, many times would its most ardent admirers, while thus engaged, exclaim: "Life is too short. Thus, from the very necessities of the case, the

Americanized Encyclopedia Britannica

Came forth as the practical, every-day reference work of the times, modernized and complete in itself. THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY, by reason of a most favorable arrangement with the publishers of this already immensely popular Encyclopedia, is enabled to offer it, with one year's subscription to THE DAILY HERALD, to the public at a price and on such easy terms as to place it within reach of all. The work may be seen and full information obtained at THE HERALD Counting Rooms, or, upon receipt of a postal card making request, our representative will call at any address in the city and show sample copy.

OUR PROPOSITION.

We will deliver at your address a complete set of the Americanized Encyclopedia Britannica on payment of \$5.00, and your signing a contract in which you agree to pay us \$2.50 a month for ten months, in all \$30.00.

It is distinctly understood that this offer is made only by giving an order for one year's subscription to this paper at the regular subscription rates. The Encyclopedia cannot be obtained in any other manner at any price.

This offer also holds good for the Sunday and Semi Weekly editions.

THE SET, 10 vols, and Daily Herald, 1 year, - \$30.00

" " " " Semi-Weekly Herald, 1 year, 23.00

(Including a Premium receipt.)

" " " " and Sunday Herald, 1 year, - 22.50

The above is for cloth binding; sheep, \$3.50 per set extra half morocco, \$5.00 extra. A DISCOUNT OF 5 PER CENT. FOR CASH. The sets are now ready for inspection at the Herald office.

STEREOTYPING

In All Its Branches

AT THE HERALD OFFICE

New and Complete Outfit

EASTERN PRICES.